



VOLUME 23—NUMBER 50.

# THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper In Delaware County Carrying the Union Label



PRICE: FIVE CENTS

## LATE NEWS

### TERROR MOUNTS IN REICH

Bern — German soldiers who fought at Stalingrad said they would rather undergo the horrors of the battle again than experience a second Royal Air Force bombardment on a Reich city, a Swiss traveler just back from Germany reported today.

The traveler's account, published by the Berner Tagblatt, said people went insane, children were struck dumb and thousands of bodies of bomb victims were buried in mass graves.

### JAP CABINET SHAKEUP

New York — Two Japanese cabinet ministers have been relieved of their posts in a reshuffling of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's wartime administration, Tokyo radio reported today.

The Japanese board of information said communications minister Vice Admiral Kento Hirasama and state minister and president of the cabinet planning board Lt. Gen. Sadaichi Suzuki were relieved of their jobs.

Gen. Tojo, premier and war minister, was appointed commerce and industry minister concurrently, in succession to Nobusuki Kishi. Kishi was made state minister, succeeding Gen. Suzuki.

### PREDICT ROME DISASTER

San Juan, P. R. — Secretary of Navy Knox predicted today that the Germans will wreck Rome like they did Naples when forced to retreat from the city.

Knox made his prediction at a press conference during a stop-over on the last leg of a 20,000-mile tour which took him to all major bases in the European and African theaters.

### GERMANS ANNIHILATED

London — A Russian communique said tonight that Axis forces on the Taman Peninsula of the north-west Caucasus had been annihilated and enemy bases occupied by Soviet forces.

### BIBLES RATIONED

New York — Bibles have been rationed since Oct. 1, it was revealed today.

The war, it was explained by a spokesman for the Bible section of Oxford university press, has brought an unprecedented demand for the Bible from both members of the armed forces and the folks at home. It also brought paper rationing. And leather for bindings is scarce.

As a consequence, the spokesman said, publishers probably will continue to ration Bibles for the duration.

### KINGS MINE IDLE

Princeton, Ind. — Kings mine, the biggest coal diggings in Indiana, was idle today after 600 members of the United Mine Workers union walked out in protest against a district union decision revoking \$600 in fines from a member.

The UMW member had been assessed a \$100 fine by the union local for working during the nationwide coal strike last May and \$600 for refusing to leave his job during the strikes in June.

### MORE FARM MACHINERY

Indianapolis — Hoosier farmers were told today that the prospect of farm machinery for their 1944 crops was much brighter than this year, with 80 per cent of 1940 equipment production already on order, plus a quantity of machinery not finished in time for 1943 allocation.

### AXIS TROOPS CAPTURED

London — Jugoslav National Liberation Army headquarters reported today the capture of 2,135 Axis troops, including one general and 30 officers, the killing of 500 enemy soldiers, and the capture of Livno and Kupres, 31 and 80 miles northeast of Split.

Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich's Army of Liberation issued a special communique reporting the capture of Livno and Kupres. It credited the conquests to units of the First Serbian Division.

### ADDES REELECTED

Buffalo — Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes of the CIO United Automobile Workers—supporter of President Roosevelt and the union's no-strike pledge—was returned to office today by a narrow margin of 71,256 out of a total of 74,252 votes cast by delegates to the union's eighth convention.

The bitter factional fight between Addes and Richard T. Leonard, UAW Ford Division director, was not determined until after a five-hour meeting of the union's credentials committee, which reviewed the roll call vote taken yesterday.

Seasickness bothers the Army too. Because the war takes them over the seven seas soldiers must get the Navy's sea legs. Read how the Army uses a "Torture Machine" to find out what causes seasickness as told by Robert D. Potter, Science Editor, in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next week's Sunday Chicago Herald-American.

## Old Fashioned Democratic Get-Together Huge Success

**Chairman Oakley Allen Plans a County-Wide Meeting of Party Leaders — Held In Jackson County State Forest—Speakers Were Sen. Charles Morris, Bill Hillenbrand, State Chairman Bays and Judge Roscoe O'Byrne—All Enthusiastic Over Coming Campaign. Governor Schricker Lauded.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8.—There's nothing quite so inspiring or so really down to earth democratic (little "d") as an old-fashioned Democratic (Big "d") get-together... the traditional potluck dinner, or supper, with the fried chicken, the baked beans, the potato and bean salads and all the other trimmings... a few formal speeches, interrupted occasionally by a baby's cry or a shout from the older children playing, and more often by loud applause for a well turned phrase or a deserved tribute to an outstanding party leader... the gabbing before and after in little groups huddled here and there, about everything from who'll be the next candidate for Congress to the cute thing the baby said at the breakfast table... the handshaking, the introduction of the new couple that just moved in from upstate (and good Democrats they are too)... we're just winding up the off-off-year, and there haven't been many such meetings lately... but they're starting again... and a good thing, too... if you haven't had one around your neighborhood lately, why not suggest it to your chairman or ward leader or precinct committeeman?... or just invite in a few folks on your own, if that's the best thing.

All of this was brought on by a trip we made the other day... we had almost forgotten what such occasions could be like... until we accepted Chairman Oakley Allen's invitation to come down into the beautiful hills of Jackson county for a Sunday afternoon meeting last week... ordinarily we wouldn't devote an entire column to a county meeting... usually there are too many of them going on... but since Jackson county is one of the Democratic strongholds of the state and since you probably haven't been out to such a meeting lately, we'd like to take you to this one with us... Maybe you'll invite us to one you have soon, then.

A couple of weeks ago, when we went down to French Lick, we thought the Lord surely must be with us... we were sure of it when we went down to Jackson county, for it was a perfect day... and the state of Indiana could be mighty proud of the beautiful Jackson county state forest, where Chairman Allen's meeting was held... it's lovely country, and when we arrived at the shelter house there were cheerful wood fires burning in the two big fireplaces... that smell of wood smoke... and coffee... and the hike up the hill... did things to your appetite we were ashamed of... Republican Representative Landis has been telling us about the famine threatening this country... well, if that meal was an example of what Rep. Landis has been worrying about, we are for more famine... it would take a superman to resist going back to the table a second time, and we're certainly no superman... and that apple pie Eudora Kelley (district vice-chairman) got up early and baked... well... our lady ought to be glad she already has us hooked, or Eudora might be getting a proposal.

But to get along to the meeting... we'd like to assure any doubters that the Democrats weren't in hiding... they had twice as many at French Lick as the Republicans... and that "little" county meeting we went to turned into a district meeting... all but one district officer, nine county chairmen and several vice-chairmen were there... and the crowd for the speaking program was too big to get in the shelter house... several folks stood outside both doorways... a new enthusiasm is taking hold of the Democrats... and rightly so.

Anyway after the introductions Bill Hillenbrand, district chairman, talked a bit about organization, the activities of the G. O. P. poison squad and the ways of stopping them... then Miss Kelly spoke about the important part women and women's club will have in the campaign and told the girls how they could keep a few pie shells in the ice box ready for emergencies if they get called out to a meeting... two former congressmen, Eugene Crow and Harry Canfield, were among the distinguished guests who took a bow... and by that time Chairman Allen was ready to bring on the

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GOV. HENRY F. SCHRICKER

WHEREAS, the armed forces of the United States now are carrying the war directly into the strongholds of the aggressor nations, Germany and Japan, and WHEREAS, such offensive action necessitates the use of greatly increased amounts of scrap metals with which to step up production of war manufacturers in order to assure our ultimate victory, and WHEREAS, the people of the State of Indiana, called upon to salvage more than 150,000 tons of scrap metal during the last six months of this year, always have taken a leading part in any enterprise requiring national cooperation and endeavor; NOW, therefore, I, Henry F. Schricker, Governor of the State of Indiana, by the power vested in me, do proclaim the period from October 1 to November 15 to be devoted to the "Hoosier Victory Scrap Bank Campaign", during which time every citizen will do his utmost to help the State of Indiana surpass its quota for collection of scrap, that our sons, now fighting on the far-flung battlefronts of the world, shall sooner attain a victory which shall assure a lasting peace.

### HOMELAND LOSES APPEAL.

Cairo—Italian colonists about to be repatriated, don't want to go home any more now that the air blitz on Italy is on. Typical colonists reaction to the Allied bombing of Italy is the letter received by the evacuation authorities in Asmara: "Sir, Seven months ago we have applied for repatriation to Italy—Messina. In view of the changes that have happened in Messina since then, we humbly beg that you be kind enough and delete our names from the list of repatriation, as we do not wish to go to a place that does not exist any more."

### Butter at 16 Points

Butter went up to 16 points, double its original value, in the rationing schedules recently. The new "price," reflecting a September drop in production set against continued abnormal demand, undoubtedly means that many will have to make the shift, as some have already done, to butter substitutes.

Gosh, isn't it awful? Maybe. On the same day that butter hit 16 points, American troops beyond Salerno were smashing forward another mile against what the dispatches called "tremendous opposition." On the same day, Americans on the other side of the globe in New Guinea opened a drive against the Jap base at Madang. Among these boys it was a safe bet that the new butter point order back home created scarcely a ripple.

It is a good time to remind ourselves of certain essential truths about the food situation. They are well stated by Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul Appleby in the current Nation. The big fact to remember is that 1943 food production, though not quite as large as in the record year of 1942, may be expected to run 32 per cent greater than the 1935-39 average. Despite many difficulties and admitted shortcomings, American farms have given the nation a rise in output larger than that produced by "any other large agricultural area in any like period in history anywhere in the world"—including America during the first World War.

Also worth remembering, on the demand side, is the relatively small part played by lend-lease shipments. In 1942, as Mr. Appleby points out, lend-lease accounted for about 6 1/2 per cent of total food production. During the early months of this year, the increase in lend-lease shipments over the late months of 1941 (i. e., before shortages began to be felt), amounted to only one half of one per cent of our production. So we are not short primarily because we are helping our allies and the liberated war zones. The main reasons are: (1) our armed forces consume as much extra food as would 4,000,000 adults added to the population; and (2) the general rise in American purchasing power enables nearly everybody to buy more and eat more than in normal times.

War-time brings changes in food habits, but we have every assurance that we at home shall continue to enjoy a diet as nutritious as we have enjoyed in the past—a diet "much superior to that of any other substantial population anywhere in the world today." Remembering Salerno and New Guinea, Americans, we think, will manage to survive butter at 16 points.—Chicago Sun.

(Continued On Page Three)

## GERMAN REICH BOMBED BY U.S.

**Battle Of Europe Blazed In Mounting Fury On All Fronts**

London, Oct. 8.—American planes loosed new bomb loads on the German Reich today as Soviet armies slashed through the German winter line in Russia and Allied forces in the Mediterranean, aided by Balkan patriots, brought a crushing weight of armed might to bear on Hitler's Europe.

Flying Fortresses attacked the German U-boat base at Bremen a few hours after British planes returned from a night of blockbuster assaults on Germany.

Anglo-American forces massed to plunge over the flooded Volturno river toward Rome while Yugoslav partisan force reported the capture of 2,135 Axis troops, including a general and 30 officers, the slaying of 500 more, and the capture of two towns near the Adriatic coast. American and British officers were reported as Yugoslav partisan headquarters observing the operations against the Germans in a possible contact mission presaging an invasion thrust.

Fighting was said to have broken out on the Island of Crete near which British forces were battling the Germans to regain the initiative in a struggle for control of the Aegean sea.

These developments were part of those occurring the past 24 hours during which the battle of Europe blazed with mounting fury on all fronts.

### MISTAKES COYOTE FOR DOG.

Napa, Cal.—The government, in its effort to negotiate a contract with Mexico that would insure absolute protection of Mexican laborers in the United States, overlooked a very important point, and that is that Mexicans are not well acquainted with California coyotes. When Juan Brovo, "good neighbor" farm laborer, saw a "big dog" he and his pals cornered it, and Brovo affectionately threw his arms about it. An American foreman rushed out just in time to shoot the giant coyote, and Brovo was rushed to the hospital.

Australians are preparing for a postwar horseracing boom.

### The Schricker Endorsement

By Paul Feltus  
(Editor of the Bloomington Star)

The indorsement of Governor Schricker for United States Senator by the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association is by no means just a political gesture. It is a recognition of the services of one of the most versatile chief executives Indiana has ever had. Mr. Schricker not only has proved equal to the critical problems which confront a wartime governor by handling them successfully with skill and diplomacy, but he has also found time during his work-packed days to go among the people of the state and personally aid them and encourage them in their many wartime problems. In addition to being the Governor of Indiana, Henry Schricker has become a citizen of every community. He is in no sense a swivel-chair executive. After many intensive hours each day in the governor's office, he takes time to visit with his people. One day he may be crowning a "tomato queen" in Tipton, while the next he is "bringing a message" to a church congregation in Ellettsville. When he heard recently that members of the Bloomington fire department were collecting canes to be given to war veterans, Governor Schricker was in Bloomington two days after the announcement to contribute to the Bloomington firemen three of his personal canes. On his way to the editors' meeting at French Lick, he stopped at Bedford to take part in the presentation of an "E" flag to the Limestone war industry. After his many conferences and a speech at the editorial meeting, he met the editor of this newspaper in the lobby of the French Lick hotel, Sunday morning, and said, "I believe Mrs. Schricker and I will go to church." Later in the day he was on the radio again, making one of his many pleas for the sale of War Bonds. These are just some of the extra-curricular activities of the governor which have come to the writer's personal notice. Every one of his days is filled with the kindly touch of the citizen and neighbor as well as the more serious activities of a chief executive. His high office has never caused an air of personal aloofness; rather it has created in him the characteristics of a humble servant. It is all these things which have endeared Indiana's war governor to the people—all the people, regardless of political affiliations. Indiana's Democratic publishers themselves, always close to the rank and file of the people, are proud to recognize the tireless activities of Governor Schricker and his warm-hearted sympathy and associations with all the people of his state during the trying times of war. The editors call him to the higher service of his state in the name of the people of the state. Their indorsement of his future service is just another way of saying "by popular request."

## Four City Officials Ask For Increase In Salaries

### LOCAL WORKERS VOTE TO STRIKE

**Officials Of Union Report a Walkout of Employees as Unlikely**

Wednesday of this week a vote favoring a strike was taken at the four Warner Gear plants here. 2123 voted for the strike, 172 against it and 13 blank ballots and 5 ruled void. It is not likely that there will be a walkout, officials of the union report. It is expected that the differences will be ironed out without the next few days and there will be no actual work stoppage.

The vote must have the War Labor Board approval in Washington, D. C., as well as the approval of their International Union. Local chairman of two 287 U. A. W.-CIO, Ben Weeks, stated that he expected the differences between the company and the union to be ironed out satisfactorily before there was an actual strike.

The present dispute is said to be over the inequality of wages of non-productive workers of the four Warner Gear plants. It is claimed that No. 2 plant's non-productive workers wage scale is considerably below that paid to the non-productive workers of the other three plants. The strike vote of employees of the four plants is expected to bring about a future uniformity of wages.

### HOMEFRONT HERO.

Greenfield, Mass.—A hero on the homefront is George Mathys of Charlestown who works an eight-hour shift in a war plant here despite a broken neck which he protects in a home-made splint. Mathys formerly worked on a farm. His neck was broken when he fell from a wagon and the wheels passed over him.

Mexico has banned anti-Soviet rallies.

**Proposal That Sewage Disposal Plant Is a Public Utility Is Basis for Request to Council; Water Works Purchase Again Presented Which Would Boost All Official Wages Due To Operation of Two Utilities; Cessation of Tillotson Ave. Dump and Signs On All Sides of City Buses Also Voted By Council Members.**

The city council met in regular session last Monday night and were presented with an ordinance requesting the increase of salaries for the mayor, controller, engineer, and attorney. The increase would amount to \$600 annually and authority for the boost was based on the operation of the city sewage works as a public utility. State statutes provide for an additional salary to public officers in cities where public utilities are owned and operated by the city. The operation of two or more utilities would increase the salaries of all city officials according to the laws.

Following presentation of the increased salary ordinance for the four city officials, council President Harry Kleinfelder announced a meeting of the council utility committee for the purpose of again considering purchase of the Muncie Water Works. Such a purchase would amount to operation of two utilities and thereby increase the salaries of all city officials including the councilmen who would receive \$600 annually instead of the present \$250 paid each year.

In reply to the question as to financing the water works purchase, the council president replied that such matter has already been arranged and that the city could make the purchase without a down payment but pay off the indebtedness monthly from receipts of the utility. A purchase price for the water works has never been announced publicly but the assessed valuation of the Muncie Water Works including both city and center township properties amounts to a total of \$1,232,545.

This same proposal has been discussed during each city administration since its first introduction by the former late mayor George R. Dale in 1930. At that time, the city council pigeon-holed the proposal made by the mayor until the Bunch administration followed and then it was brought up again. No action has ever been taken on the proposal although it was discussed also under the Wilson regime. In 1930, when the proposal was first made the assessed valuation of the Muncie Water Works amounted to \$1,080,000 or \$152,545 less than the present valuation.

Also, in 1930, the bonded indebtedness of the city was approximately \$350,000 while now it is about a million and one-half dollars. Purchase of the water works in 1930 would have provided for the medium of collecting the sewage disposal charges which are now paid through the city controller's office from rates established by amounts of water used by each consumer. And too, the purchase thirteen years ago would have gained a revenue producing utility for the city which would at present be over one-half fully paid for and owned by the taxpayers of Muncie.

It is proposed that the increased salaries for the four city officials would be paid from receipts of the sewage treatment works. The total amount involved would be \$2400 annually or \$600 for each of the officials. This increase would make the salary of mayor at \$4000, the city controller and engineer at \$3000, and the city attorney at \$2700. The proposal being based on the declaration that the sewage disposal plant is a public utility comes from a legal decision by former Attorney-General George Beamer as of March 14, 1942.

The council also received an appropriation ordinance in the amount of \$2375 with which to pay a judgment against the city to Albert A. Phillips for alleged damages to his property at the east end of East Washington street when the flood control project was erected. Both this and the salary increase ordinance were referred to the council finance committee. The council voted to cease the Tillotson avenue dumping ground for further use as a place for trash and refuse to be dumped due to complaints from neighboring families that the odors were most undesirable.

By a unanimous vote of the council which included all except Joseph Douglas who was in Buffalo attending a labor union meeting, all city buses were ordered to display signs on the front, rear and sides of each bus designating the routes for the convenience of patrons. The water works purchase is expected to be further discussed

### New Deal Critics Unhappy Over Gas

A veritable "tempest in a teapot" just about describes the gasoline controversy attending the recent Third War Loan Bond Drive.

Local critics of the New Deal almost made a national issue out of the gas rationing for the recent bond drive workers. Lester Bush even appealed to our congressman about the matter.

This all turned out to be just a big ado about nothing. The Third Bond sale went over the top and then some. Everyone had plenty of gas to do the job. If all the wind work local knickers directed against those in charge of local gasoline rationing could have been harnessed there would have been enough gas to run all the cars of the collectors and gas to spare.

Webb Hunt, local Defense Administrator for this area, came in for his share of this unjust criticism, although his office had arranged to reimburse the bond workers for the gasoline used soliciting over the county. This fault finding of the handling of the gasoline administration was entirely uncalled for and ridiculous.

### CBI Roundup Gives Soldiers the News

The C. B. I. Roundup, a weekly paper published by the U. S. Army at Delhi, India, for our Forces in China, Burma and India, serves the two-fold purpose of keeping our men there informed as to what transpires at home, also keeps them informed of action in their own war theater.

That our boys over there are very resourceful and are enjoying some of the comforts of home is illustrated by the following notice from the Roundup's Sept. 16th issue:

"Mess Sergeants: Here's an idea.

The chief cook of an American bomber station has found a new and ingenious way of producing ice cream without freezing equipment.

When the boys go out on a mission the cook prepares all the ingredients for ice cream—dried eggs, milk and flavoring—and gives it to the bomber crew who put it inside their Fortress.

The high altitude at which the plane flies freezes the contents and when the bombers return there is enough ice cream for the whole squadron."

### Co. Superintendent Meets With Trustees

The regular October meeting of Delaware county trustees was held Monday morning in the office of the county school superintendent. This was the first meeting held since the appointment of Merritt C. Reed as county superintendent.

A number of subjects were under discussion at this meeting. The trustees discussed plans for the issuance of ration book number 4. The issuance of these will be taken care of at the various schools during the period October 25 to October 30.

Plans for commencement exercises for next spring were discussed. Tentative plans were also made for testing the hearing of the school children of the county.

South Africa's 1942 corn crop filled 16,000,000 bags.











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A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher  
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, October 8, 1943.

### Plight of Children

The war has dominated the thinking of everyone for the past few years to such an extent that some people seem to have forgotten that civilian life must somehow go on.

Civilians have to work, eat, sleep, live in houses and recreate themselves. There are still meals to cook, dishes to be washed, beds to be made and rooms to be swept and dusted.

The women who are dividing their time between war work and home work have a difficult task.

The abnormal separation of families due to the war also is a strain upon that great and important institution, the American home. Children who are left without the usual supervision and discipline are more likely to get in trouble. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Many organizations are attempting to do something about this and with good results.

But it is well for parents to remember that no organization can take their place. No matter how busy they are, they must find some time to give to their children. This war is being fought for the children more than for anybody else.

It is a tragic thing for the individual child to get a wrong start in life and it is also a great social waste.

We do not believe that the youngsters of today want to do wrong. In fact, we are sure that they do not. But the stress of war times is felt by them and has the psychological effect of making them do things which they would not do under ordinary conditions.

They should be treated with as much understanding and consideration as possible and should be provided with all available cushions against the shocks of these uneasy days. — Journal Gazette.

### Keep the Record Clear

The people of the United States have become so used to enjoying railroad transportation that is practically free of accidents to passengers, that they are shocked when a train wreck does occur.

It is true that the number of passenger fatalities this year will exceed those of any year for the past twenty years, although the fatalities per 100,000,000 passenger-miles are very little more than they were in 1940, 1926 and 1925, and less than they were in 1922 and some of the earlier years.

Figures show that the chances of the average passenger being killed in a train wreck are on a ratio of but one chance in four million. This means, even at the death rate this year, the average passenger can look forward to traveling in safety 370,000,000 miles—a journey which would require constant travel for about 1200 years.

If one could be as safe from accidental death at home or in recreation as on the train, untold grief and suffering would be averted.

The New York Times points out editorially that just to keep a sense of proportion, it is well to remember that seven bad railroad crashes since 1940 have cost 175 lives; whereas in the single year of 1941 automobile accidents killed 40,000 people in the United States.

It is miraculous that with the tremendous traffic that American railroads are handling, such an infinitesimal proportion of persons have been injured or killed.

### Museum With a Vision

The museum with vision, dedicated to the task of broadening man's knowledge of the races, habitat, and natural wonders of the world in which he lives, finds itself today on the threshold of what may be a great future. Thus, instead of speaking only of its proud and highly useful past, the Field Museum of Natural History, recently renamed the Chicago Museum of Natural History, celebrates its Golden Anniversary with an eager and purposeful look ahead.

A global war has awakened us all to a new interest in other places and peoples. Servicemen who have seen strange and exotic corners of the world will return with the desire to learn more. Chicago's Natural History Museum during its first half century has pioneered in presenting such material to the public. It was among the first to install the animal habitat groups now familiar, and greatly improved them under the presiding genius of Carl Akeley. Its Hall of the Stone Age, depicting actual prehistoric sites in Europe, with life-size figures of men in the various periods represented, is a series of notable archeology expeditions translated into a form Johnnie Q. Public can and will "read." Its Hall of the Races of Mankind is famed for the nearly life-size sculptures by Malvina Hoffman. Out into the schools go traveling nature exhibits, which in turn send children into forest and field. Through the great doors come in a continuous stream visitors young and old, to return again and again.

Ever an active educational institution, it is always seeking better ways of teaching the people, and it counts its present achievements only a beginning. Its postwar program, already envisioned, is built on a concept of a liberal education that shall include a richer

understanding of races and the regions they inhabit. As one means of reaching a wider public it has experimented extensively with television. Fundamentally it sees its postwar role, and that of every distinguished natural history museum, as having an essential part in helping individuals to live more intelligently in and to be more aware of what Wendell Willkie has so aptly called "One World." — Christian Science Monitor.

### The Woman Vote

Both major political parties are taking note of the fact that the votes of women are likely to play a more important part in the next presidential election than ever before.

A very large part of the male population is away from home because of the war. This not only includes men in the armed services, but also those in war industry who are away from the place of their legal residences in order to get work.

Preparations are being made to let the soldiers vote, but the procedure is complicated and it is expected that the vote among soldiers and sailors in distant places will be light.

It may be judged from past experience that many industrial workers who would have to use an absentee ballot if they voted will not take the trouble.

Therefore, the party workers will find it profitable to concentrate on winning the support of women and getting them to the polls on election day.

It is idle to speculate on how this new set-up will affect the election, but it is likely that the women will do whatever they think is best for their husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts who are in the service.

Of course, there is a possibility that the war, the European part of it at least, will be over before November of 1943. Even in that event the boys might not be back and demobilized by that time. Few believe that Japan will be defeated so soon.

So in the preliminary plans of politicians, the woman vote looms large. — Journal Gazette.

### American Initiative Saves Lives

It is a matter of record that medical service for American armed forces is unequalled throughout the world, and facilities among our wounded are unbelievably low.

The foundation for such a service was an independent American medical system and a privately supported and operated American Red Cross. This combination was ready to give medical care which could not have been secured in any other way.

The blood plasma service of the American Red Cross will go down in history as one of the most remarkable life-saving activities ever recorded. Without it, countless thousands of American soldiers and sailors would never return home.

One of the things to be proud of about American medical service and Red Cross service is that it is a testimonial to the superiority of private initiative and enterprise in science and relief work, as contrasted with the ideals of the totalitarian state in controlling and dominating the lives of citizens.

Blood plasma ranks as the foremost savior of lives in our Army and Navy. The job of the Red Cross is to secure 4,000,000 additional pints of blood in 1943. When you, as a citizen, give this blood, remember you are doing two things. First, you are probably saving the life of a wounded service man and, second, you are demonstrating the superiority of the American system of individual enterprise and opportunity which our armed forces are fighting to preserve.

### Traveling Senators

Raymond Clapper was impressed by what he heard at the press conference conducted by three of the five United States senators who have just returned from a tour of the American battle fronts.

He found that the senators were much better informed and broader men for having made the trip. They know more about world conditions which will have to be met now and in the future.

Clapper points out that twice in one generation American soldiers and sailors have had to mix with other peoples of this earth and he believes it is wise when important political leaders do likewise.

He feels that Americans must break their political shells if we are to deal with world affairs on a sane and sound basis. A foreign policy based on lack of knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The columnist recalls that the late Sen. William E. Borah, who was head of the senate foreign relations committee for many years, used to boast that he had never been outside the United States. Senator Borah was an able man and highly esteemed, but it is hard to believe that he was better qualified for his post because he had never been abroad. There is a feeling on the part of some Americans that the minute they fall among foreigners they are going to become less American in spite of themselves. Clapper, who has traveled widely, denies that this is true. It is his opinion that Americans who have had a chance to compare their native land with other countries come home with a greater appreciation of it than ever before.

Mr. Willkie has been laughed at by the isolationists because he learned a lot on his trip around the world. That is an attitude hard to understand. Yet we do know that it exists. It reminds one of the story of the man who looked at a giraffe at a circus and then turned away saying, "There ain't no sich animal." — Journal Gazette.

### Relief and Rehabilitation

The cry of the nations and their people for assistance in the first hours of liberation will present democracy with a supreme test. We cannot and must not be governed by maudlin sympathy alone. The peace which we all seek must be rooted in the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction. The methods we use must be chosen with considered and enlightened self interest. This work of binding up the wounds of those who suffer, of preventing and halting death by starvation, exposure, disease and neglect, transcends the realm of political allegiances. If it is true that nations learn to work together by actually working together, then the point effort of the United Nations to help the liberated peoples of the world may well provide the experience which will make possible the more gigantic enterprises to come.

The dimensions of this task can best be measured by the dimensions of the disaster which has overtaken the world. The Axis has extended its despotism over the people of some 35 countries and hundreds of islands, the dwelling places of some more than half a million men, women and children. Almost all of Europe lies under the dark cloud of Nazi rule, Japan has overrun the rich islands of the Western Pacific and has penetrated deep toward the heart of heroic China. In occupied Europe and in enslaved Asia the picture is universally the same—starving people, impoverished land, and nations whose whole economies have been wrecked.

If we have learned anything from the decades just behind us it is this: That we cannot, even if we would, make ourselves secure in a world in which millions of men, women and children are dying of want or by epidemic. We cannot live with security in a world half rich, half starving. Let us recognize frankly that freedom from want is a basic component of any enduring peace and that if America is to have any hope of lasting peace and a stable world economy it must help see to it that the liberated peoples of the world are restored as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining basis. That is what we mean by enlightened self-interest.

The proposed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration represents a practical and realistic approach to a problem of great magnitude. America cannot feed the world from its own resources alone. Neither can Britain nor Russia nor China nor any one of the other American Republics. Satisfaction of the wants of the millions of suffering men, women and children can be accomplished only by the concerted action of all the nations whose productive resources were fortunately spared the fire and destruction of modern warfare.

A problem so vast and so world embracing, obviously, does not lend itself to piecemeal solution. We must devise means to harness world production, already greatly taxed by war needs, to total world want during the coming months of tremendous human crisis. We must see to it that relief flows smoothly and swiftly into measures to remove the need of relief, and that rehabilitation measures are so devised as to enable the suffering nations to begin their own reconstruction at the earliest possible moment.

In all situations, the technique of salvage and rehabilitation must constantly be oriented toward the objective of reconstituting the economy of the recipient nation. That is the way to put an end to relief. That is what we want. That is what the suffering peoples of the liberated nations will have richly earned. Our objective is to help people to help themselves and thereby to help ourselves, by making possible a world in which we can feel that we can have a chance to realize the four freedoms.

### Don't Kill Farm Credit

Bankers seem to have short memories. During the great period of financial rioting with easy money, and stocks and bonds gambling, bankers offered and did lend money to meet the needs. They did not always have enough reserves, but they loaned the money, anyhow.

When firecrackers exploding in the grain pits of the Board of Trade caused the speculators to run for the nearest exits, when otherwise sensible business men realized they were busted and jumped out of seventy-story windows, when pathetic widows stood in line at bank windows to get back money they had invested in foreign bonds upon advice of investment bankers, when bankers themselves took the road to foreign parts, walked their ways to prison, or died of broken hearts because of the panic which they were helpless to stop—in those days bankers became humble citizens. They accepted the bank holiday and the flood of federal funds which came to their banks to stem the tide of panic and restored financial reason to a money greedy world.

Now things are booming again. Bankers' associations, state and national, are forgetting how they failed in their job during the days before the depression. They forget how they hurried during the darkest days of the depression to have farm mortgages bailed out of their banks so that they might have the cash. The Federal Farm Land Banks did that job.

Farmers who could not get a dime from banks for working capital found life saving financial blood in the funds which they could get through the Production Credit Associations formed so that the business of farming might not be wrecked.

So now when the bankers through their associations square away to talk to Congress, they are in poor position to say that these farm mortgage and working capital branches of the Farm Credit Administration are worthless and that the banks are prepared to meet the financial needs of the country in all emergencies.

Surely their memories are not that short. Their consciences cannot be clear as they stand before the legislators making such an argument for the destruction of the Farm Credit system which, in a great financial crisis, proved its worth.—Prairie Farmer.

### September Milestones

September, 1943, is a month in which to remember several milestones in the life of the free, democratic peoples of the world. To begin with there is the report to President Roosevelt by Mr. William Jeffers, in charge of U. S. rubber production, to the effect that "the big job is done." After only one year's endeavor at making it possible to supply America with much needed rubber, Mr. Jeffers could report that by October all synthetic rubber plants will be ready to put to work. Whoever says that free people have lost their drive, initiative, and skill had better mull over the meaning of this record, reported in September 1943.

In the second place, there is the September report of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, calling particular attention to the growth of the American armed forces during the past two years. It is an amazing report in every respect, but positively breath-taking when it states that our air force has been increased by 3,500%! Even this does not represent the best that we can do, or the best that we shall do. But it is enough to silence forever the defeatists who harp upon the shortcomings of democracy without paying due respect to the achievements of it.

In the third place, there is September 15, the third anniversary of the Battle of Britain, which may very well be described as the crucial battle in this war for freedom against the Nazi enslavers. It was on this day, three years ago, that the Nazis, vastly outnumbered the British, determined to bring England to her knees. It was on this day, three years ago, that, with great skill and invincible courage, the British rose to meet them, blasted 185 of their planes from the sky, and drove them, by nightfall, back to their own land. Today the few British planes have become many. The battle has been shifted from the skies over Britain to the skies over Germany. The tide has turned. "The Battle of Britain has become the Battle of Germany." This is the imperishable record of free men on the battle front in September 1943.

In the fourth place, this September marks the 156th anniversary of the signing of our Constitution which is the expressed genius of free men. It is the product of the free mind at work. It is designed for the protection and development of all Americans without respect to their race, their class, or their religion. It proves that free men can devise good and sound instruments for their own self-government. They do not need and they do not want a dictator.

The war has taught us much, but nothing more than this - how strong we are as free men, how sound in principle is our system of government.

### Patriotism in Prisons

Some of the nation's busiest war workers are the men and women who dwell in its prisons. These war workers aren't making "big money." They don't draw double pay for overtime, but they're working with a will that has won War Production Board citations for many state prisons in America.

New York's state prisons will provide manpower for the manufacture of some \$10,000,000 worth of war goods this year. Maryland prisons are repairing 2,000 pair of shoes a week for the Army. At the Reformatory for Women at Framington, in Massachusetts, women prisoners have produced more than \$4,000 worth of war materials per person during the past year.

A similar story may be told in nearly every state. Alabama's prisoners are making chamber for Navy shirts. In Michigan, they are manufacturing pontoon boats, fatigue suits and mattress covers. Prisoners in California are turning out submarine nets and salvage wire. Many are engaged in the raising and canning of food.

Nor are the nation's prisons remiss when it comes to subscribing to the third war loan. Some report their quota already oversubscribed. In Howard, Rhode Island, a penitentiary with only 210 prisoners reported sales of bonds and stamps amounting to \$15,581.

All of which speaks well for the future of the men and women in prison, since the chief purpose of the prison-work program is that of rehabilitation.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Get the "Fears" Straight

A recent advertisement shows the picture of a wife plowing in 1777, while her husband was away fighting for their country's independence. The advertisement then stressed that by building up certain financial reserves, one can gain "freedom from the ugliest fear of all—want"

Nowhere was the point made that the woman plowing was doing a job to help free herself and her husband and her country of a fear much greater than that of financial want, namely, fear of tyranny, fear of oppression, fear of injustice

"Freedom from fear" and "freedom from want," as they are generally presented to our people today, seem to be based entirely on material things, as if easy living and a full stomach were the principal guarantees which we should worry about

The right to be independent and free is what the 1777 woman and her husband were fighting for

# GAS

Is an economical servant in the home. It is also serving as a vital part in war production. Be patriotic. Help conserve gas by keeping your present equipment in good repair for higher efficiency.

## Central Ind. Gas Co.

### Joan Barry's Baby Is "Just Perfect"

Hollywood, Oct. 8. —Joan Barry said today that her baby daughter is "just perfect," but she still insisted that Film Comedian Charlie Chaplin is the baby's father.

"She is just the way I hoped she would be," Miss Barry beamed from a bed in a private hospital. "I've named her Carol Ann."

Four doctors officiated at the birth of the six-pound, five ounce infant Saturday night while a policeman, a lawyer and newspaper reporters and cameramen paced the hospital corridors in place of Chaplin.

The baby was placed immediately in a private nursery, with a padlock on the door "to prevent any possible hocus poems."

In four months physicians will make a blood test to determine whether Chaplin, now married to 18-year-old Oona O'Neil, could be or is not the father of the baby.

If the tests shows he could be, Miss Barry will file suit against Chaplin, charging he became the father of Carol Ann while she was his dramatic protegee.

Meanwhile, by a previous agreement, the multi-millionaire actor will foot all Miss Barry's bills.

### Anderson Fire Loss Set At \$300,000

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 8. —Fire which started in the basement of a five-and-ten store gutted a quarter of a block of business buildings in downtown Anderson early today and unofficial estimates of damage ran to \$300,000.

Seven Anderson fire companies and one from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, battled to bring the flames under control after a drug store, the big five-and-ten store, several upstairs shops and half a dozen apartments in the row of three-story buildings were destroyed.

The fire was discovered shortly after midnight and raged after dawn, threatening an adjoining building which was protected by a firewall. None was reported hurt in the blaze.

Arkansas is called both the Bear State and the Bowie State.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, October 10.

The Golden Text is: "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord" (Jeremiah 30:17).

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God" (Isaiah 52:10). "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved" (John 3:16, 17).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "We must realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material. The evidence of man's immortality will become more apparent, as material beliefs are given up and the immortal facts of being are admitted" (p. 428).

### Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: I, Russell David Thomas, vs. Florence Thomas

In the Delaware Superior Court, September Term, 1943. Complaint: Divorce No. 1435-S

Notice is hereby given that the said defendant has filed his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Saturday the 27th day of November, 1943, of said Court to be at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie, this 20th day of Sept. A. D. 1943. JESSE E. GREENE, Clerk Gene Williams, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sept. 24, Oct. 1-8

### State Guards Used In Louisiana Fight

New Orleans, Oct. 8. —Units of the Louisiana State Guard, fully armed, were moving into New Orleans today for a reported "invasion" of plaquemines parish where a political faction opposing Gov. Sam Jones had refused to permit Jones' appointee to take over the sheriff's office.

The political faction, led by District Attorney Leander H. Perez, had obtained a court order from the Plaquemines Parish district court to restrain the state guard from trying to seize the office for Walter Blaise, the governor's appointee.

It was reported here that the Plaquemines Parish courthouse was "bristling with guns." Acting sheriff Ben R. Slater's deputies and other guards were said to have barricaded the building and to have locked the doors. Reports were refused admittance to the courthouse yard in Pointe a La Hache, 50 miles south of New Orleans.

The New Orleans states said that a deputy sheriff in the courthouse yard reported that "they (the State Guard) will have to blow us off the map of Louisiana to get in here."

Governor Jones refused to say why the State Guard units were ordered out. State Guard officials also were silent.

It was reported here that five units of the guard were moving into New Orleans—two from Baton Rouge, comprising 160 men, and one each from Lake Charles, New Iberia and Oakdale.

### MILITARY PRISONERS SLAIN IN GUN BATTLE, IDENTIFIED

Brownwood, Tex., Oct. 8. —Two escaped military prisoners from Camp Bowie, who were killed in a gun battle with officers at Brenham, Tex., were identified by the Brown county sheriff's office as William H. Parsons, 21, of Dallas, Tex., and Thomas Hagerman, 20, of Terre Haute, Ind.

The men, who with six others escaped from Camp Bowie Monday by overpowering four armed guards, were killed when they drew a gun on Washington county deputy sheriff, Walter Schoeneman and Brenham policeman, Louis Langua, who were taking them to jail.

The six others were recaptured.

### NEVER TOO OLD TO FLY.

Minneapolis, Minn.—If waiting a bit gives an added zest to an experience, R. B. Whitacre of St. Paul must have enjoyed his first airplane flight. He is 91 years old. His pilot was 68-year-old V. U. Young of Gary, Ind., who has been flying for 30 years.

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